





# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1846.

WILLIAM H. BAKER, Editor.

## NINTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

On Tuesday evening the farmers had another meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

J. H. W. PARR, Esq., of New Bedford, in the Chair.

Mr. JOHN OWEN, of Cambridge, made some remarks on the war and worms that are found on the plum tree. He had tried an experiment on a Washington plum tree—he cut off the warms and washed the limbs repeatedly with brine. On another occasion he tried brine and lime with marked success, he thought this preferable to brine alone.

Mr. O. then read some letters that he had addressed to Dr. Dana of Lowell, and to Dr. Harris of Cambridge, soliciting their opinions on his mode of curing the warms. He also read their answers. Dr. Harris's letter conveyed a doubt whether the warms are caused by the puncturing of the bark by an insect. He said some of these warms had no worms in them, while worms of different kinds are found in others. Mr. Owen, spoke of Mr. Pond's plum trees in Cambridgeport, that grow on land that had been overflowed with salt water.

Mr. JAMES, of Boston, wished to inquire what process was best to make fruit trees bear soon after transplanting. Also what was the proper time to gather winter apples and other fruits.

Dr. SHREVE, of Brookline, said he had no fruit in his orchard in 1837 on his plum trees. A wash with salt cured the warms. The next year he put 2 quarts of a gallon of brine down a hole in the soil and killed it. He is in the habit of putting 2 quarts around each tree annually, when the frost is in the ground. Thinks spreading the salt and affecting the roots with it—feeding the tree with it—is better than any local application to the part affected.

He had found salt injurious to the cherry and peach. He would use salt for plum trees, for aspargus, and for onions. He picks his winter fruit about the 20th of September. The Hon. Mr. Lloyd had set this example. He had brought seedling pear trees to bearing in 8 to 10 years from the seed. The St. Michael bore in that time. His practice is to transplant the trees several times, and head it down, to make it bear sooner. He agreed that trees, thus managed, would not endure so long as those that were permitted to stand where the seed first vegetated, and retained its sap root.

GEN. NEWELL, of Lyndfield, spoke of a friend who was about sailing for the West Indies on the 20th of September. He engaged a farmer to pick his winter apples and bring them to him by that day. He took out 100 barrels. He told Gen. Newell, on his return, that he had never kept his apples so well as on this voyage. So the tropical fruits in the W. Indies are gathered and sent here.

As to fruits "running out" he once had an excellent pearmain tree, but it no longer bears fruit. He had others too that would not bear till he had grafted them with younger scions. He had found salt good around plum trees and apple trees; he sows it on the surface of the ground.

J. C. GAZLER, Esq., of Ashburnham, has used different kinds of manure around his trees, but he finds vegetable manure best. This will not cause the bark to start off. He has tried putting large quantities of sawdust around his apple trees, enough to kill all the grass, and the tree grew as fast again as they had done. In a dry time last summer he scraped away some of the sawdust, and found the earth moist, looking like soil under a building; the roots were close to the surface. He had noticed how trees grow in a forest, and had copied nature. One of his apples was 13 inches in the girth. He tries but little, using nothing but a jack knife, when he can attend to his trees every year; he is in favor of setting trees closer than many do, as they bear younger and seem to protect each other.

J. M. EARLE, Esq., of Worcester, said good cultivation is the main thing, particularly in the case of pears. He could bring trees to early bearing by cutting the roots, grafting, and in various ways. It took him 15 years to bring the Dix pear to be ripe, but the scion of the Bartlett would bear in two years, and in five years you may have pears from a seedling. So also with the Dumore, a large pear that he ranks with the Bartlett. Also the Andrews pear, and the Flemish Waterloo. He recommends the Early Sweet-water Peach as being much superior to the Early Ann, being twice as large and ripening by the middle of August. Also the Red Malacatan as a late peach, much valued in New York.

HON. B. V. FRENCH said some remarks had been made, at a previous meeting, on deep setting—he had turned greenwood and set apple trees on the furrows, covering the roots with loam that he carried on. He does not water his trees, or stake them, or put manure to the roots—does the roots run as far again as the limbs.

Mr. F. said, as to the wash recommended for the borer, he could not wash the limbs, and he found borers there. He thought the black blenny worth cultivating. The Orange Quince he thought was the best species. He found it easier to make scions last than grow. Those who charge by the head at the scions at an angle with the stock—the sap coincides in one point only—the scion barely lives but it does not thrive. Fruit gathered very early not rich. Thick setting will not give rich fruit, though the trees will bear earlier.

Col. DANIEL LELAND, of Sherburne, said he agreed with Major Wheeler that fruit is often affected by the stock grafted on, as well as by the soil. The Black Apple, which was once a celebrated fruit from the seed but run out. He advised to set trees from the seed but into nursery rows at two years of age. He did not approve of picking off fruit long before it was ripe, though it might bear longer. The same subject for next Tuesday evening.

FIRE. On Thursday night the houses of Messrs. Samuel Cooper and T. R. Goodwin, of Charleston, were destroyed by fire. Nearly all their furniture was lost. They are said to have been insured.

While Judge Cothing was trying one thief, on Wednesday, another thief tried the Judge's overcoat and carried it off. If this thief is caught he'll catch it.

The snow is going very fast on our streets by reason of the warm spring-like weather, which we have had for two or three days past.

Our friends who do not find their correspondence inserted this week, will please expect it in the next paper.

# LONG POND AND ALL OTHER WATERS.

After proving by all manner of evidence that Long Pond will be abundantly sufficient to supply the city with water for 50 years to come, the city authorities are begging the Legislature to grant them a right to divert from its natural course not only Long Pond, but all the ponds, and rivers, and so forth within four miles of the same.

This includes Charles River, Sudbury River, and a number of ponds of great extent, that used to let the cattle drink when they were dry, and that served as reservoirs for the families in their vicinity. This modest request of the city deserves some little examination, and we hope our Legislature will beware and not give so much to one of its children as to starve the remainder—not rob Peter for the amusement of Paul.

Framingham would make but little complaint for the loss of the stream from Long Pond, though her factories and her population would suffer in consequence. For Boston has need for a large supply, and it seems to be necessary to her welfare to divert this stream.

But why demand more after all this show of evidence that this will be enough? Why, the city says its own testimony may not prove true, and that possibly more water may be wanted. It is therefore proposed to secure, at this time, a right to all other waters within four miles.

We hold this to be quite unreasonable. If either party is to suffer for want of water it ought not to be that party to whom God has granted a supply. Boston demands, in case of drought, a right to stop our grist mills, saw mills, and clothing mills; and our people may be compelled to grind their grain by hand! Compensation is talked of. Can Boston compensate every farmer, and every housekeeper, for the loss of the mills that make our bread and clothing? A futile idea!

If the right is once granted to divert all these waters from their natural channels, you will find they will be diverted. It will cost but little more to turn the whole than the half, and as water power is cash, you will see factories in Brookline and Boston moving by means of the spoils that were grabbed from the hands of industry in Framingham.

Grant Long Pond alone first, and when a necessity arises for more, weigh well the circumstances and act as may become the citizens of the Commonwealth. There is no propriety in being so liberal with other people's property at present. When a necessity for it occurs we will try to be as kind to our suffering neighbors as we can afford to be.

Members of the House will see, that every Senator from Middlesex county voted against this extraordinary claim.

## LABORS OF RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

The two joint committees of our Legislature have had a vast deal of business before them, and the general course pursued leads to almost endless procrastination. It is customary to allow any person who chooses, to appear and make objections to petitions for new roads—to cross-examine witnesses and to create all the expense and delay that is often practiced in courts of law.

This should not be allowed. No one should be permitted to interfere to cross-examine petitioners for roads, and embarrass a committee, without first showing that his own rights are to be infringed by the granting of the prayer of a petition.

On Wednesday last the first joint committee met in the Senate Chamber to hear the Framingham, Wayland, and Weston petitioners. Not a single soul, whose soil was proposed to be taken, appeared there to make objections! No one but some agents of the Boston and Worcester Railway interrupted the proceedings and caviled with the witnesses. And these agents did not attempt to show that they had any more right to appear and defend than any other company would have had. Indeed the counsel employed by this same company, at the last session, admitted that the Framingham petition did not interfere with his charter.

On what ground then should they be permitted to embarrass the committee and create delay and cost? We can see no right in the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company to appear in this case short of a claim to dictate to all the inhabitants between Boston and Worcester and to direct their line of travel. If these people have really become so selfish that company, why, no more is to be said, we must submit to our dictators.

If this company can properly object to this petition, then no road in the State can be made without its consent. But it is come to this, that every incorporated company is allowed to appear in such cases and make itself a party to the record without first showing that it has a legal interest in the proceedings! If Courts of law should proceed in this way there would be no end of litigation. Law Courts permit none to interrupt them without first showing a legal interest in the process.

It has been said that this corporation has an interest in the travel from Boston to Worcester, and that new grants may affect its profits. This is the only shadow of claim on the part of that corporation. Now would any Committee allow an inholder, a miller, or a shopkeeper, to come and show that his own business might be diminished by diverting the travel to a new and a better road? We suspect that no committee would admit such persons to make defence. In no such case are we allowed a farthing in damages, and of course are not permitted to object, on such grounds to a better road.

But since it is admitted by their own counsel that the Worcester charter is not interfered with by a grant of this petition the company stands on the same ground as the inholder, the miller, and the shopkeeper. Their profits may be diminished, but they must yield to the general good. This is the ground on which their own charter was granted.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS. A revolution seems to have taken place in New Hampshire. The ruling party there have found the burthen too great of carrying Texas with the slavery clause in its Constitution. The admission of 20,000 slaves into our Union "at one fell swoop" was enough to make freemen of all classes stagger.

We copy from the Courier the returns that have been received.

	Governor.	Reps.
Rockingham, 26 towns,	2451 2019 1238 23 6 10	
Stratford, 11 "	1736 1668 857 15 1 2	
Belknap, 8 "	854 1718 748 8 7 3	
Carroll, 9 "	487 1386 865 9 4 1	
Merrimack, 23 "	1685 2836 1567 6 15 8	
Hillsboro', 17 "	2726 2556 628 20 18 0	
Cheshire, 20 "	2261 3074 487 14 9 6	
Sullivan, 5 "	698 735 323 7 1 0	
Grafton, 20 "	1514 2141 1169 10 11 0	
Cook, 2 "	17 132 12 0 0 2	
Total,	141 towns 14,422 19,323 7545 163 74 19	

The last returns in 172 towns give for Williams, 22,548—all others 25,719. The Whigs and Independents have elected 140 members to the House—the Democrats 28. No choice of Gov.—the Legislature will choose one.

# CONGRESS. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

The Senate has been listening to the addresses of Mr. Evans of Maine, and Mr. Reverdy Johnson of Maryland on the Oregon question. Mr. Atchison of Missouri speaks next.

In the House, with few members, speeches were made on the river and harbor bill.

Yucatan, a district of Mexico, proposes to send a messenger to Washington to prepare for annexation, a la mode Texas—it can well be divided into five States.

A genteel dwelling-house, barn and out-houses, in Framingham Village, are offered for sale. Apply at this Office.

A great fire in Savannah has destroyed much property.

Five days later—The packet ship Sunbeam arrived at this port on Thursday with Liverpool papers to the 10th ult. The Sunbeam made her passage from Liverpool in 29 days.

Capt. Winsor saw the Steamship Cambria on the 15th ult. On the 6th the Isle of Sable steamed with ice as far as they could see from mast head.

The Liverpool cotton market has experienced but little variation. Cotton market Feb. 9. "This week we have moderate supplies of British grain, flour, and oatmeal, and we have again a liberal quantity of flour from the U. S.

Another heir presumptive to the British throne is soon expected.

Opening of various gifts Pope says, Providence has given.

"To Kings presumption and to crowds belief."

The Albion of the 8th says, "The grand feature of the week is the brighter and better hope which has sprung up of peace being preserved between England and the United States. The loss of Mr. Allen's war motion in the Senate, evidently proves the good sense and Christian feeling yet prevailing in the heads and hearts of our transatlantic brethren."

"All the proceedings of the British Parliament are messages of peace. The war party in America clearly hope to have with them first sympathy, then the assistance of France, should they plunge into hostilities with this country. The intelligence of the disappointment of that hope is now bounding across the Atlantic. France responds not to the call."

## NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.

THE ARMY IN TEXAS. The army under Gen. Taylor at Corpus Christi is under positive orders to advance upon the Rio Grande and will move forward on the 1st of March. The Commissary department here have been making extensive preparations and forwarding large supplies for this movement. More than three thousand barrels of provisions have already gone forward, and they can bring to bear ten or twelve large quantities of every thing required for active operations have also been forwarded, in the way of ammunition, camp equipage, and the material of an army. The Mexicans as usual talk big, and say they will drive them back, and that they can bring to bear ten or twelve thousand men upon Gen. Taylor; but is this all talk.

They have not the means or organization to concentrate any amount of force, and not money enough to pay for the trifling little outlays of an army's daily wants. Gen. Taylor's effective force is about 4000 men in a high state of equipment and discipline. The army will be transported by steamboats, and they will take up their position at Point Marshall, which is within three or four miles of the Rio Grande. [Corr. National Intelligencer.]

## DEATH OF REV. DR. BRAZER, OF SALEM.

It is with great regret that we are called to announce the death of Rev. John Brazer, D. D., pastor of the North Church, in Salem. The following passage we take from the Salem Register of the 9th inst.

Dr. Brazer died Salem about two months ago, for the South, with impaired health, and died, we understand, of dropsy on the chest and organic disease of the heart, on the 26th of February, at the residence of his friend, Dr. B. Hager, (probably in Charleston, S. C.) He was 57 years of age. The bells were tolled on Saturday afternoon, and the bereavement was appropriately noticed in the churches yesterday, by his clerical brethren of various denominations.

Passed to be enacted. Bills to incorporate the Newburyport Railroad Company; the Framingham Savings Bank; to continue in force an act to establish the Lynn Institution for Savings.

IN SENATE. Petitions presented. Of the Directors of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation, for leave to increase their capital stock.

The bill for supplying the city of Boston with pure water was slightly amended by Mr. Risley, the Chairman of the Committee, and then passed to be engrossed without a division.

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Mr. Allen demanded to know whether the Senator from North Carolina meant to be understood as speaking by the authority of the President. If so he would deny it.

Mr. Haywood said he was a private Senator and he recognized the right of no man to cross question him. Being called to order by Mr. Westcott, Mr. Haywood said that the Senator from Florida need not be afraid. He was perfectly cool. He would do almost any thing, but not answer any demands.

# LEGISLATIVE.

FRIDAY, March 6.

SENATE. Mr. Watts, from the Joint Special Committee, to whom was referred the order relative to altering that part of the Governor's Message relating to the abolition of capital punishment, &c., reported bills concerning the crimes of murder, treason, arson, and rape—making death the punishment of murder in the first degree and imprisonment for life the punishment of that crime in the second degree, and abolishing capital punishment in the last three crimes, and substituting imprisonment for life.

HOUSE. Petitions presented and referred—Of David Lombard and others, for incorporation for manufacturing purposes; of Frederick W. Gale and others, for incorporation as the Merchants and Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; Worcester; of the Selectmen of Mansfield for a law to tax railroads as real estate.

Five bills and two resolves were ordered to be engrossed.

## SATURDAY, March 7.

SENATE. Passed to be enacted—Bills to incorporate the Essex Railroad Company; the Newbury Spring Bleaching Co.; the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Co.; setting off a part of Ipswich in the County of Essex, to be known as the Town of Savings Banks and Institutions for Savings; relating to the support of convicts; in addition to an act relating to the Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; authorizing John W. Trull to extend his wharf, and the Congregational Society in Sandwich to sell ministerial and parsonage land; to extend Pine Grove Road across Gove's Cove in Cambridge and resolves on the petitions of Edward Tuckerman and others; Wm. P. Eustis and Richard Sullivan.

Twenty-four bills were passed to be engrossed.

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The Senate was not in session.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Dromgoole introduced Mr. J. McDowell, recently elected to Congress from Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Taylor.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of S. C., it was agreed that when the House adjourn, it adjourn over to Monday next.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Rockwell, of Ct., in the chair. The private bill calendar was then taken up, and acted upon till the adjournment.

## DEATH OF EPHRAIM W. ALLEN.

Died in this town, on Tuesday, after a short illness, Ephraim W. Allen, Esq., aged 66 years. Mr. Allen was the conductor of the Herald for thirty years, interrupted only by one or two brief intervals of absence. He was distinguished for energy and industry, and in the days of his early career, was the printer, the editor and the carrier of his paper. In those times, the communication with Boston was so slow, that not frequently, when important events were pending, Mr. Allen would prepare his paper for press, on the day previous to its publication, and he proceeded on horseback to Boston, return with what news was to be found there, put it in type, work off the sheets with his own hand, and then distribute them himself to his subscribers.

Such devoted and industry in any other pursuit, would have been rewarded with an ample fortune, but in a vocation which, if rightly conducted, is one of the most responsible and arduous in the community, as well as one of the most ungratefully appreciated and poorly rewarded, he found himself, when he surrendered the Herald to the present proprietors twelve years ago, in the possession of a very moderate competency, as the hard earnings and prudent savings of thirty years of untiring toil. [Newburyport Herald.]

## APPAIR OF HONOR.

The Baltimore Argus, of Saturday afternoon, says: We learn that a party left this city this morning, early, to settle a matter of satisfaction which one gentleman expects of another. The principals are reported to be a gentleman of this city and a midshipman in the U. S. N. It appears that the former is charged with trifling with the affections of a sister of the latter, and consequently the latter, by the father not to consider himself recognized by any member of the family; but notwithstanding, whilst walking in Market street with a lady, he met the brother and his sister, and touched his hat to them, accompanied with a salutatory remark.

It is in Philadelphia, 21st inst. Hon. Jason Guild, Senator from Worcester, on his way to New York, in Mobile, 20th ult. Mr. Herbert C. Peabody of Mr. to Miss Louisa D., of Fayetteville, S. C. Mass. In Cincinnati, Ohio, 24th ult. by Rev. Dr. James Thompson of Barre, Mass., Frederick Roemer, M. D., to Emily Hastings, daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Hastings of Boston.

IN THE HOUSE. Petitions presented. Mr. Earle of Worcester presented a number of petitions, similar to the one presented some time since of Francis Jackson, and others, praying for the recall of our Members of Congress, and for a general convention of the State to consider measures for the withdrawal of Massachusetts from the Union. These petitions came from the State, New Bedford, and other towns in the State. Mr. Chandler, of Boston, moved to lay them all on the table, which was adopted without a dissenting vote.

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Mr. Haywood said he was a private Senator and he recognized the right of no man to cross question him. Being called to order by Mr. Westcott, Mr. Haywood said that the Senator from Florida need not be afraid. He was perfectly cool. He would do almost any thing, but not answer any demands.

Then, said Mr. Allen, we will construe the gentleman's speech as we choose, if he does not answer.

Mr. Haywood replied that he had shown Mr. Allen to be a poor constructionist. The gentleman said they would take his speech. He was glad that it did take.

Mr. Allen said, it takes with the British.

Mr. Hannegan of Ind. rose and made a very exciting speech. He was in favor of 54° 40'. The President stands committed to 54° 40' as clear as the doctrines of the Holy Book. If Mr. Polk deserted the Baltimore standard and the expressed opinions of his Cincinnati letter, he would hold him responsible. He denied for the President that he approved of the doctrine of the gentleman's speech. If the President did approve of them he was an infamous man, and his fate would be inevitable disgrace.

While the eye would linger on the page of history he would be held as a traitor. His ambition would be so deep that the hand of Resurrection would never reach him. There would be no mercy for him from God and he dare not ask forgiveness from man.

He was in favor of Free Trade but he would never barter away his country for Free Trade. He would be moral treason in a Western man. Though brought up in the woods the Western men knew better than to believe that the countries on the Mediterranean could not flood the British market with wheat before the Western wheat could reach the sea.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

IN THE HOUSE. A long time was spent in an attempt to reconsider the vote of yesterday on the N. J. election case.

Mr. Hudson of Mass., finished his speech on the tariff aspect of the Harbor Bill.

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